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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/809,004	03/16/2001	Robert S. Marshall	1305/23	5117
22850	7590	03/05/2007	EXAMINER	
OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.			SALTARELLI, DOMINIC D	
1940 DUKE STREET				
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2623	
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE		NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONTHS		03/05/2007	ELECTRONIC	

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Notice of this Office communication was sent electronically on the above-indicated "Notification Date" and has a shortened statutory period for reply of 3 MONTHS from 03/05/2007.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	09/809,004	MARSHALL ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Dominic D. Saltarelli	2623	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 September 2006.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                            2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 2-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 2-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 2-18 have been considered but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 2, 9-12, and 14-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Zereski, Jr. et al. (5,654,886) [Zereski].

Regarding claim 15, Zereski teaches a method for merchandising information to a broadcast customer, said method comprising:

storing the merchandising information in a database (col. 6, lines 10-16);  
receiving changed information (col. 3, lines 48-64);  
automatically updating the stored information based on the received changed information (col. 5 line 55 – col. 6 line 16);

defining a video layout including a desired subset of the stored information and a desired screen layout of the stored information (col. 5, lines 34 – 54 and col. 6, lines 36-67);

formatting a broadcast-ready data stream including the desired subset of stored information formatted according to the desired screen layout (col. 7, lines 13-34); and

transmitting the broadcast-ready data stream from an Internet server to the broadcast customer (col. 7 line 54 – col. 8 line 13).

Regarding claim 2, Zereski discloses the method of claim 15, wherein said defining is performed at a single location that is remote from a location of the broadcast customer (customers access the finished product remotely over the Internet, col. 7, lines 54-60).

Regarding claim 9, Zereski discloses the method of claim 15, wherein said transmitting further comprises transmitting the broadcast-ready data stream to the customer upon a command of the broadcast customer (col. 7 line 54 – col. 8 line 13).

Regarding claim 10, Zereski discloses the method of claim 15, wherein said defining further comprises integrating the desired subset of stored information with advertising material (fig. 8, advertisement 146).

Regarding claim 11, Zereski discloses the method of claim 15, wherein each broadcast-ready data stream is different from another broadcast-ready data stream (there are different presentations for different geographical regions, col. 7 line 54 – col. 8 line 13).

Regarding claim 12, Zereski discloses the method of claim 15, wherein said information includes proprietary information (col. 3, lines 18-64).

Regarding claims 14, Zereski discloses the method of claim 15, wherein formatting further comprises formatting the stored information to produce a real time broadcast-ready data stream (col. 5, lines 4-23).

Regarding claim 16-18, Zereski discloses the method of claim 15, wherein the defining further comprises defining the format specification based on an interactive dialog stored on the Internet server (a user, through a graphical user interface, specifies presentation specifications, col. 6, lines 17-23 and col. 8, lines 43-52, this includes defining first and second screen positions of content in the video layout for the stored information, in order to creates the presentations shown in figs. 5-10).

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 3-8 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zereski in view of Murphy (6,564,380, of record).

Regarding claim 3, Zereski discloses the method of claim 2, but fails to disclose said defining further comprises integrating the desired subset of stored information with images associated with the broadcast customer.

In an analogous art, Murphy discloses a method for merchandising information to a broadcast customer (col. 6 line 15 – col. 7 line 45 and col. 10 line 38 – col. 11 line 4 and col. 17, lines 9-40) wherein images associated with the broadcast customer are integrated in to the merchandising information (col. 18, lines 15-25), creating markings on the content that marks it as unique to the broadcast customer.

It would have been obvious at the time to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the method disclosed by Zereski to include images associated with the broadcast customer are integrated in to the merchandising information, as taught by Zereski, for the benefit of creating markings on the content that marks it as unique to the broadcast customer, preventing possible theft of the content.

Regarding claim 4, Zereski discloses the method of claim 15, wherein said merchandising information comprises weather information (col. 3, lines 15-47), but fails to disclose said merchandised information comprises sports information.

In an analogous art, Murphy discloses a method for merchandising information to a broadcast customer (col. 6 line 15 – col. 7 line 45 and col. 10 line 38 – col. 11 line 4 and col. 17, lines 9-40) wherein sports information is included (col. 18, lines 5-14).

It would have been obvious at the time to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the method disclosed by Zereski to include sports information, as taught by Murphy, for the benefit of expanded offerings of information to customers.

Regarding claim 5, Zereski and Murphy disclose the method of claim 4, but fail to disclose said merchandising information includes scores and schedules of contests a marketing area of the broadcast customer.

However, Murphy does teach the information provided is very specific, localized, and commercial in nature, including high-interest events that are used to promote a business (col. 18 line 55 – col. 19 line 7) in addition to more traditional information such as sport related information (col. 18, lines 5-9).

Therefore it would have been obvious at the time to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the method disclosed by Zereski and Murphy to include scores (such as sports scores of local teams, as suggested by Murphy in

including sports information) and schedules of contests within the customer's marketing area (which fall under the category of high interest events used to promote a business disclosed by Murphy), for the benefit of increasing the selection of information to be made available to users which would interest them.

Regarding claim 6, Zereski and Murphy disclose the method of claim 4, wherein said merchandising information includes weather data from sites within a marketing area of the broadcast customer (Zereski, col. 7 line 54 – col. 8 line 13).

Regarding claim 7, Zereski and Murphy disclose the method of claim 4, but fail to disclose said defining further comprises associating weather and sports information in the desired subset of stored information with a game-time forecast of weather conditions at a specific game location.

However Murphy does teach providing localized information (col. 6 line 64 – col. 7 line 16 and col. 16, lines 64-67), and weather and sports information (col. 18, lines 5-9), in addition to performing advanced editing on a video stream according to the requests of a customer (the PoP combines sets of image data to create composite image data as a finished product video feed, col. 18, lines 15-25).

Therefore it would have been obvious at the time to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the method disclosed by Murphy to include in said defining integration of weather and sports information (localized weather and

sports information combined into a video stream) to provide a game-time forecast of weather conditions at a specific game location (wherein including the time and location of a sporting event along with the local weather in a single video stream provides this forecast).

Regarding claim 8, Zereski discloses the method of claim 15, wherein said defining is performed at a location that is remote from a location of the broadcast customer (customers access the finished product remotely over the Internet, col. 7, lines 54-60), and includes selecting a desired screen layout of the stored information to be included in the broadcast-ready data stream (col. 6, lines 17-23 and col. 8, lines 43-52), but fails to disclose said selecting is by done by the broadcast customer.

In an analogous art, Murphy discloses a method for merchandising information to a broadcast customer (col. 6 line 15 – col. 7 line 45 and col. 10 line 38 – col. 11 line 4 and col. 17, lines 9-40) wherein broadcast customers are provided with an interface for accessing merchandising information (col. 11, lines 5-26 and col. 12, lines 24-63), providing the benefit of assisting customers in ordering desired content.

It would have been obvious at the time to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the method disclosed by Zereski to include an interface provided to broadcast customers for selecting content, as taught by Murphy, for the benefit of assisting customers in ordering desired content (wherein the modification is

simply to provide remote access by broadcast customers to the database manager taught by Zereski in col. 6, lines 17-23).

Regarding claim 13, Zereski discloses the method of claim 15, but fails to disclose access to the broadcast ready data stream is limited to only the broadcast customer by use of a password.

In an analogous art, Murphy discloses a method for merchandising information to a broadcast customer (col. 6 line 15 – col. 7 line 45 and col. 10 line 38 – col. 11 line 4 and col. 17, lines 9-40) wherein access to a broadcast ready data stream is limited to only the broadcast customer by use of a password (col. 11, lines 27-38), for the benefit of restricting any unauthorized access.

It would have been obvious at the time to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the method disclosed by Zereski to include access to the broadcast ready data stream is limited to only the broadcast customer by use of a password, as taught by Murphy, for the benefit of restricting any unauthorized access and securing the transaction.

### ***Conclusion***

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new grounds of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

7. The following are suggested formats for either a Certificate of Mailing or Certificate of Transmission under 37 CFR 1.8(a). The certification may be included with all correspondence concerning this application or proceeding to establish a date of mailing or transmission under 37 CFR 1.8(a). Proper use of this procedure will result in such communication being considered as timely if the established date is within the required period for reply. The Certificate should be signed by the individual actually depositing or transmitting the correspondence or by an individual who, upon information and belief, expects the correspondence to be mailed or transmitted in the normal course of business by another no later than the date indicated.

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Please refer to 37 CFR 1.6(d) and 1.8(a)(2) for filing limitations concerning facsimile transmissions and mailing, respectively.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dominic D. Saltarelli whose telephone number is (571) 272-7302. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 9:00am - 6:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Miller can be reached on (571) 272-7353.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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